

## **Violation of Women Rights in Rural Areas**

### **A case study in Santipur Gaon Panchayat under Jeypore Block**

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#### **Abstract**

Human rights are rights of human being which denotes all those rights which are inherent in our nature and without which we cannot live as human being. These rights are fundamental to ensure the dignity of every individual as a human being irrespectively of one's race, nationality, language, sex or any other factor. These rights are inalienable in all human being. But all these rights of human were not recognized as human rights before the establishment of UNO. The UN reaffirmed its faith in fundamental human rights in the dignity and worth of human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of regions large or small. And these human rights gained special momentum when UNO passed a resolution in it on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1948. Universal Declaration of human rights 1948 made many provision for the upliftment of the people of India. Special provisions are made for the human rights awareness among women. However even the present scenario of village level has not undergone much change. Women still are victimized in the name of customs, traditions, superstitions and social practices.

This paper is an attempt to highlight the problems of women who have been suffering because of social customs and create a mass awareness among rural women so that they can protest against violation and enjoy a better life.

**Keywords:** Social Evils, Human Rights, Traditions, Social Customs, Women.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Human rights are rights of human being which denotes all those rights which are inherent in our nature and without which we cannot live as human being. These rights are fundamental to ensure the dignity of every individual as a human being irrespectively of one's race, nationality, language, sex or any other factor. These rights are inalienable in all human being. But all these rights of human were not recognized as human rights before the establishment of UNO. The UN reaffirmed its faith in fundamental human rights in the dignity and worth of human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of regions large or small. And these human rights gained special momentum when UNO passed a resolution in it on 10<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1948.

By this paper we are trying to examine the social evils, traditions, and social customs which hinder and stand as a stumbling block to the progress of women general.

## **OBJECTIVES**

1. To highlight how women's rights are violated by social system and traditional rules
2. To examine how much rural women are ready to protest against their violation.
3. To create awareness among rural women and to give some remedial measures.

## **METHODOLOGY**

To prepare this seminar paper we used field study, historical and analytical method. Both primary and secondary data has been taken to get the information's with realistic view. Primary data has been collected through a well planned questionnaire. Secondary data has been collected from the sources, i.e., by reviewing various books, journals, magazine, etc.

### **A Brief Profile of the Concept:-**

Violation of women rights is a world wide phenomenon. To safe guard and protect women rights universal declaration of human rights lays down that all human being are born free and equal in dignity and rights. It clearly provides that all rights and fundamental freedoms in corporate in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are available equally to both men and women without any discrimination. However, even the present scenario has not undergone much change. Women still are victimized in

the name of customs, superstitions and social practices.

There are ten wards under Santipur Gaon Panchayat named as Tinikunia, Namrup Tea Estate, Namrup Tea Estate (Part), Umatara Tea Estate, Bhaskubari, Milonpur, Gulaibasti, Santipur, 8NoUmattara Borhula.

Basically majority people of these wards are cultivator. 80% of farmers use traditional equipments for cultivation and 10% of them are both paddy and green leaf farmer and other 10% have governmental and semi governmental services. Socio-Economic background is not suitable still today. Road transporting is not suitable. More than 70% people live in below poverty line. Literacy rate 55% and proportionate rate male 65% and female 35%.

Industrialization, globalization, modernization and urbanization bring a momentum change to the whole world and transfer the world is to a village. In spite of that development, women section basically rural women has not yet been really benefited. They are oppressed in different sector. After completion of the field study we have found some traditional rules, beliefs, custom and crucial social system

Basically village women are busy among household work like cooking, washing cloth, give birth, nourishing of family members and to satisfy all members of their families. But they have not got any work value. Women run their daily life in accordance with their husbands and other senior personnel of their families. They do not assume freeness regarding their own attitude with others. Even some husbands force them to follow the rules and regulations of their families blindly.

Rural women face their problems of discrimination in relation with men. Basically girls children and daughters in law of a family do not grant the rights for equal participation in different social functions and do not allow sharing their opinions regarding families as well as social matters.

The system of rural areas or we can say this is the traditional system that the women have to get chance to take meal after completion of their family members completed their meal. Some times only a little food is left for them and so they do not get the proper balanced food. Even in social ceremony held in religious institutions like Namghar, Girza, Mondir, male members get the first chance in taking food or light food. Not only women but also little children are deprived of their natural rights in male dominated social system.

There are various self-help groups in Govt. schemes. But found few self-help groups are now inactive due to less participation of members. In this regard we find that the role of husbands is suspicious. Because the husbands do not allow their wives to involve such types of self-help groups and mahila-sammities.

Most serious problems faced by the women in rural area are health and wealth. A few women have the Govt. facilities during their pregnancy period. Basically tea tribe people are lagging behind such type of causes. Most of them give birth their babies at their home with the help of DHAI (senior women).

Domestic violence are serious problems among these villages. Domestic violences include wives beating, dowry, harassment, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, verbal abuse, economic deprivation of widow etc. Women have to suffer from both physical and psychological abuses from generation to generation. Wife beating is also a serious problem among Assamese women and tea garden families.

In maximum families it is found that husbands of the working women threaten them and take away money which the women earn after whole day working.

After completion of field study, we have found some indispensable issues regarding above mention problems. These are:—

1. **Lower rate of literacy:-** Literacy rate of these three villages are not sufficient. Not only women but also most of aged people are illiterate. Few middle aged women are literate. But they have not been given right to raise their voice against any discrimination.
2. **Lack of awareness:-** Awareness is the most essential element for any kind of development. Most of the women of these villages do not know what their rights are and how their natural rights are violated from generation to generation. Women in these villages do not give importance for their development of status.
3. **In adequate infrastructure:-** Govt. has given more importance to all-round development of the villages by taking various development programme and projects like ARVIND through NABARD, TRYSEM, RMK (1992), IMY (Indian Mohila Yozana) 1995, DWCRA (Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas), Social Education Programme (SEP), Women Welfare Programme (WWP), Family Planning Programme (FPP) are also some important development programmes for women. But it is seen that only a few women have heard about these programmes. There is no any women organization or any women association except some self-help groups.
4. **Poverty:-** Poverty is also a serious cause of the villagers. Because of poverty the young children of these villages go to steal green-leaf from nearest Tea garden. Even some women go to pluck green tea leaf and some go to tea-factory. They have not enough time to think about the matter like women progress and women development.

5. **Superstition:-** Superstition plays a vital role for the under development of any society. Rural areas like these three villages have been basically victimizing continuously since earlier days.

### **SUGGESTION**

The years 1975-1985, UN General Assembly declared women decade for the purpose to establish equality, development and peace by eliminating discrimination and violence. Many world conferences held regarding women violence and protecting and safeguarding of women Human Right. No doubt all are well and mightily processed taken by UN General Assembly. But such type of conferences cannot touch rural women at all. Therefore to protect and protest against women rights violation we have to take some steps as follows---

- a). Without education no one can progress himself or herself. Therefore it is a primary duty of educated personnel to make aware about education so that they can enjoy free and compulsory education as granted by the constitution of India.
- b). Government should take initiative action for upliftment of the condition of rural women. In this regard, local Govt. agencies (Panchayats) and Asha Karmi must take initiative strictly to implement all programmes and schemes provided by the central and state Government from time to time.
- c). Role of NGO's are treated as a mere essential elements in this regards. In our society there are so many NGOs that are prevailed in different fields which may organize workshop, seminar and awareness programmes to bring consciousness among rural women.

### **CONCLUSION**

At last, we can say that it is very essential for the people to make them aware about their rights of equality, liberty and their actual duties. Role of mass media, satellite media, role of NGOs treated as most important one. If higher educational institutions like colleges provide their helping hand to bring consciousness through organizing awareness programmes regarding rights of women or how women are violated in different sector, then it will be expected to reduce the basic problems of these areas. Rural women can progress effectively, if people of all sections extend their helping hands to overcome these problems.

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